



The Urban District Council of Stretford

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ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR 1903,

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Inspector of Nuisances.



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WM. JOHN HESLOP, F.R.C.S.E., Medical Officer of Health, 366, Stretford Road, Manchester.

ELLIS NUTTALL, Inspector of Nuisances, Sanitary Depot, Empress Street, Cornbrook.

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J. MILLS, Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, 55, Mitford Street, Stretford.

GEO. H. ABRAHAMS,  
Clerk.



# Urban District Council of Stretford.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR 1903.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Stretford Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Seventeenth Annual Report of the Sanitary condition of your District for the year 1903. This report deals with the vital statistics for the year under consideration.

I am glad to be able to say that the sanitary condition of your district still continues satisfactory, and although the death rate is slightly higher than it was last year (when it was the lowest on record) still it has only been less on three other occasions in the last 20 years, and on these occasions the death rate was calculated from deaths actually occurring in the district, and did not include deaths occurring in Public Institutions outside the district. There has been a marked decrease in the number of notified Infectious Diseases.

Tables as required by the Local Government Board will be found appended.

Table I gives the vital statistics of your district for last year and previous years; the population for each year during the last ten years, the births occurring in your district, and the birth-rate; the deaths of infants and the rate per thousand births registered; the deaths which have taken place and the death-rate; the deaths in public institutions in your district; the deaths of non-residents registered in public institutions in your district, also the deaths of residents registered in public institutions beyond your district; and, lastly, the nett deaths at all ages belonging to your district.

Table II. gives the population of your district, the births registered, the deaths at all ages, and the deaths under one year for each ward.

Table III. gives the cases notified under the Notification Act (1889) for the whole district; also the total cases notified in each ward, and the number of cases removed to hospital, showing from which ward they were removed.

Table IV. gives the deaths in the whole district divided according to the age, and also according to the wards in which they occurred.

There is also a table marked C which gives a summary of the Medical Officer's Report for the year 1903, and which is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health for the county.

The population of your district, I calculate as 32,290, as against 30,900 for the previous year.

#### BIRTH RATE.

Eight hundred and seven births (males 412, females 395) have been registered by the local Registrar during the year. This is equivalent to an annual birth-rate of 24.9 per 1,000, as against 21.6 for the previous year.

#### DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in your district during the year was three hundred and ninety-one (males 211, females 180). This would give a death-rate of 12.1 of persons who actually died in your district, as against 11.5 of the previous year; but this death-rate has to be corrected. In the previous year deaths of non-residents in your district were to be deducted, but I have received instructions from the Medical Officer of Health for the County that, for the sake of uniformity, all deaths occurring in your district have to be taken into consideration, and all residents of your district who have died after removal to institutions outside your district have to be added to the death returns; consequently forty-six deaths have to be added, of which 21 occurred at the Patricroft Workhouse, 16 in various institutions in Manchester and Salford, and 9 at the Ladywell Sanatorium. This gives a corrected total of 437 deaths, equivalent to an annual death-rate of 13.5 as compared with the corrected death-rate of last year of 12.9.

## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1868-1903.

Year.	Births.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Population.
1868 ..	330	30.0	170	15.4	11,000
1869 ..	333	30.0	195	17.7	—
1870 ..	373	33.9	216	19.6	—
1871 ..	378	31.5	231	18.4	12,000
1872 ..	378	31.5	186	15.5	—
1873 ..	357	29.7	189	15.7	—
1874 ..	409	34.0	236	19.6	—
1875 ..	445	37.0	247	20.5	—
1876 ..	482	32.1	282	19.0	15,000
1877 ..	522	30.7	311	18.3	17,000
1878 ..	359	31.0	323	18.0	18,000
1879 ..	548	28.8	300	15.7	19,000
1880 ..	545	27.2	339	16.9	20,000
1881 ..	600	30.0	264	13.2	—
1882 ..	556	27.8	295	14.7	—
1883 ..	573	28.6	306	15.3	—
1884 ..	550	27.5	346	17.3	—
1885 ..	508	25.4	316	15.8	—
1886 ..	557	26.5	314	15.0	21,000
1887 ..	540	25.7	328	15.6	—
1888 ..	485	23.0	310	14.7	—
1889 ..	492	23.4	308	14.6	—
1890 ..	511	24.3	354	16.8	—
1891 ..	497	22.8	382	17.5	21,751
1892 ..	472	21.7	295	13.5	21,751
1893 ..	472	21.4	324	14.7	22,000
1894 ..	446	20.2	284	13.0	22,000
1895 ..	494	21.9	356	15.7	22,500
1896 ..	540	22.0	338	13.7	24,500
1897 ..	550	21.5	342	13.4	25,500
1898 ..	567	20.8	346	12.7	27,180
1899 ..	602	21.8	422	14.7	27,540
1900 ..	626	21.8	413	14.4	28,600
1901 ..	611	20.3	401	14.4	30,000
1902 ..	670	21.6	401	12.9	30,900
1903 ..	807	24.9	437	13.15	32,290

The above table shows the death-rate for the year under consideration is 0.4 lower than the average death-rate for the past ten years.

Ward.	Acreage.	Population.	Persons per Acre.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
Stretford .....	980	4730	4.6	24.5	15.8
Longford .....	454	2740	6.0	27.0	12.4
Talbot .....	1318	5000	3.7	38.2	14.6
Trafford .....	270	8650	32.0	21.6	11.0
Cornbrook.....	171	4080	23.2	19.3	13.7
Clifford .....	62	7090	114.3	22.5	13.9

Below is the table for the previous year :—

Ward.	Acreage.	Population.	Persons per Acre.	Birth Rate.	Derth Rate.
Stretford .....	980	4300	4·4	28·3	16·2
Longford .....	452	2700	5·9	25·9	14·8
Talbot .....	1313	4400	3·3	31·8	12·7
Trafford .....	270	8400	31·1	15·8	9·5
Cornbrook.....	171	4050	23·0	13·5	11·6
Clifford .....	62	7050	113·7	21·2	15·3

The following table shows the deaths in groups according to the ages —

Deaths in Groups.	1902	1903
Under 1 year of Age ... ... ...	89	88
Between 1 year and under 5 years ..	39	42
,, 5 „ „ 15 „ ...	14	15
„ 15 „ „ 25 „ ...	28	22
„ 25 „ „ 65 „ ...	146	188
Over 65 years .. ... ...	85	82

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

The rate of Infant deaths under one year of age to 1,000 births was 109·0, as compared with 132·8 for the year 1902.

#### ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

27 deaths were caused by the common zymotic diseases, and 8 by diarrhoea and enteritis, making a total of 35 deaths from zymotic diseases.

The zymotic death-rate is therefore 1·0 per thousand as against 1·2 of the previous year.

Table of wards and zymotic death-rates for 1902 and 1903 :

WARD.		1902	1903
Stretford	...	2·5 per 1000	1·0 per 1000
Longford	...	3·3 ..	·7 ..
Talbot	...	1·3 ..	1·4 ..
Trafford		0·8 ..	·7 ..
Cornbrook		Nil	1·7 ..
Clifford		0·9 ..	1·1 ..

The following is a table supplied to me by the Medical Superintendent of the Ladywell Sanatorium, which gives the number of cases treated at that Institution during the year, the number of cases admitted, the number discharged, the number of deaths, and the number remaining in the hospital at the end of the year ; the corresponding tables for the year 1902, are also given as well as the average for the last three years.

Disease.	No. of Cases Treated.	No. of Cases Adm'ted.	No. of Cases Disc'ged.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases Remain'g
Scarlet Fever.....	51	48	39	2	10
Enteric Fever .....	8	5	4	2	2
Typhus Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	16	16	13	3	...
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox .....	13	13	10	1	2
Other Diseases .....	5	5	3	1	1
Total .....	93	87	69	9	15
Corresponding year 1902	119	108	103	10	6
Average 3 years .....	130·3	118·0		13·7	11·0

## SMALL POX.

During the year thirteen cases of Smallpox have been notified in your district, one occurred in Stretford, one in the Longford, three in the Talbot, five in the Trafford, and three in the Clifford Wards. One case, in the Trafford Ward, proved fatal.

In December we were threatened with a serious outbreak amongst the employees of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The first case was that of a man living in Gorton who was reported to me as suffering from Smallpox by the Medical Officer of Health for Manchester. The following day I was requested by the Medical Attendant of another patient living at 20, Westinghouse road, to examine the case with him, which we found to be Smallpox. Subsequently I received notice from the Medical Officers of the surrounding districts of a total of twenty-one cases having occurred amongst the Westinghouse employees. On the receipt of the first notification every effort was made to trace the source of the infection, but without success. The patients were at once removed to the Smallpox Hospital at Drinkwater Park, Prestwich, and all inhabitants of infected houses vaccinated, the names of those living in other districts were sent to the Medical Officer of Health of their districts with the information that they had been in contact with persons suffering from smallpox.

Handbills recommending vaccination were posted throughout the Westinghouse Works, and your Inspectors on my instructions were stationed at the gates distributing similar bills to both day and night shifts. Altogether about 5,500 were so distributed.

I received the greatest assistance from Mr. Loud and Mr. Mitchell, of the Westinghouse Company, who through their instrumentality caused 3,300 employees to be re-vaccinated, in fact they made vaccination a condition of employment.

Every morning the Westinghouse Company supplied us with a list of employees who had failed to come to work on that day, these lists were tabulated into districts and forwarded daily to the Medical Officers of Health of each district concerned.

This work I may say entailed a very heavy task upon your sanitary staff your Chief Inspector often having to work till after 10 p.m., and I cannot but take this opportunity of drawing your attention to his energy and devotion to duty.

Our efforts, I am glad to say, have been so successful that at the date of writing four weeks have elapsed since a case was notified.

#### MEASLES.

Six deaths were caused by this disease, as against one in the previous year.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Eighty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever were reported as against Ninety-one of the previous year; of these, nine occurred in Stretford, four in Longford, twenty in Talbot, thirty-one in Trafford, twelve in Cornbrook, and thirteen in the Clifford Wards. Of this total two proved fatal, both at Ladywell Sanatorium; in the previous year five proved fatal.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

There was a marked diminution this year in the number of cases of diphtheria, thirty-seven cases being notified as against seventy-three of the previous year. Six cases occurred in the Strettford Ward, five in the Longford, seventeen in the Talbot, four in the Trafford, one in the Cornbrook; and four in the Clifford; of this number there were six fatal cases as against sixteen of the previous year.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease which is not notifiable, caused six deaths this year, a similar result to last year.

#### TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

Fourteen cases of Typhoid Fever were notified as against twenty-one of the previous year; of this number, one occurred in the Stretford Ward, one in the Longford, two in the Talbot, one proving fatal; two in the Trafford Ward, one also proving fatal; two in the Cornbrook Ward, and six in the Clifford Ward, three of which proved fatal; last year there were three fatal cases.

## ERYSIPelas.

Twenty-two cases of Erysipelas were notified, none of which proved fatal; last year there were eighteen cases.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case of Puerperal Fever has been notified during the year, and proved fatal, last year two cases occurred, both proving fatal.

## DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Eight cases of Diarrhoea and Enteritis proved fatal during the year, this is the same number as last year.

Below is a summary of notified diseases for the last ten years:—

1894	...	..	263	1899	...	...	267
1895	...	..	227	1900	...	...	470
1896	...	..	118	1901	...	...	712
1897	...	..	829	1902	...	...	290
1898	...	..	263	1903	..	...	178

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL,

During the year we have removed 85 cases to the Ladywell Sanatorium, whereas last year 108 cases were removed. The cases were as follows:—

			1902	1903
Scarlet Fever	...	..	57	49
Typhoid Fever	...	..	12	5
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	..	..	17	17
Continued Fever	...	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	1	
Smallpox	...	..	—	13

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

26 Bacteriological Examinations have been made at the Public Health Laboratory, Stanley Grove, Manchester, during the year, as against 45 for the previous year; the 26 cases this year consisted of Diphtheria 7, Typhoid 10, and Sputum 9; only one specimen of alleged diphtheria gave a positive result. Of the typhoid cases there were two positive results, and of the nine samples of sputum four proved to be tuberculous.

## PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year, I am glad to say, there has been a diminution of notifiable diseases; below is a table giving the number in each ward for the years 1902 and 1903.

WARD.		Number of Cases Notified. 1902	Number of Cases Notified. 1903
Stretford	...	56	24
Longford	...	22	16
Talbot	...	46	50
Trafford	...	35	44
Cornbrook	...	9	16
Clifford	...	40	28
		208	178

This gives a total of 208 for 1902 (this number does not include measles), and 178 for the year under consideration. There has been a diminution of more than one half in the number of cases notified in the Stretford Ward; there has also been a diminution in the Longford and Clifford Wards, with a slight increase in the other three wards.

## SEWAGE FARM NUISANCES.

I am very glad to say there has been a marked falling off in the number of complaints in respect of the obnoxious effluvia arising from the Withington Sewage Works, and I think that the strong stand taken by your Council in this matter has produced good results; and now that the works are nearly completed I feel sure we shall not have any serious cause of complaint in the future.

## COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops' Register shows an increase of three cowsheds, and seventeen milkshops. These premises are frequently visited, and every effort is made to keep them in a satisfactory condition, and any breach of the Council's regulations is brought to the notice of the occupier.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Seven slaughterhouses are registered in your district, which is one (Mr. Poole's) less than last year. Taken as a whole, the structural conditions are fairly good. My recommendations

at the last inspection with regard to Mr. Gibbon's slaughterhouse at Lostock have been carried out. I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that it becomes a very difficult matter for your Meat Inspector to efficiently examine carcases dressed in private slaughter-houses, and I would recommend them to take into consideration the advisability of erecting a public abattoir for the district. The slaughter-houses have been visited regularly during the year; 22,916 head of cattle and 13,880 sheep have been slaughtered during the year at the Lairages in connection with the Foreign Animals Wharf at Mode Wheel. The carcases of thirteen beasts and twenty-three sheep have been condemned as unfit for human food.

#### LAUNDRIES.

There are five Laundries in your district. They are visited periodically ; and their condition has been found to be satisfactory.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of your district is received mainly from the Manchester Water Works. It is of the constant service system, and is satisfactory.

A well at Gorse Hill has been closed, as the water, on analysis, was certified as being unfit for domestic use.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

There are twenty-three Bakehouses in your district, to which 171 visits have been paid during the year. Of these twenty-three, ten are cellar bakehouses, and as section 101 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, does not permit such to be occupied except with the permission of the Authority, and in order to render these cellar bakehouses, so that your Authority could certify them fit for occupation, I drew up the undermentioned regulations, which were adopted by your Council, the result being that six have been closed and four have carried out such alterations as are approved by your Sanitary Committee.

## UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

*Suggestions adopted by the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health on November 21st, 1902.*

### SUGGESTED REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

#### A. Construction.

1. No undergronnd bakehouse shall be less than eight feet in height throughout, measured from the floor vertically to the ceiling; and in case the floor area exceeds 300 square feet, such height shall be at least 8 feet 6 inches.
2. No underground bakehouse shall have a cubic capacity, clear of the oven, of less than 1,500 feet.
3. The floor shall be constructed of hard, smooth, durable, and impervious material.
4. The walls shall be constructed of a material which is hard, smooth, durable, and impervious to damp.

NOTE.—Where adjacent ground abuts on a wall, or walls, such walls should be lined with the best glazed bricks uniformly joined with Portland cement, to form internal walls, separated from the existing walls by a cavity, and bonded to them, the intervening space being ventilated to the outer air.

5. The ceiling shall be even, impermeable to damp and dust, and durable.
6. Every underground bakehouse shall be approached by a suitable staircase, adequately lighted and ventilated.

No outside staircase shall terminate with an underground bakehouse.

Any opening into the shop above must be so covered as to prevent the entrance of dust.

#### B. Light.

7. The underground bakehouse shall be adequately lighted with daylight throughout, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority, and the lighting maintained shall be such that an Official Copy of the Abstract of the Factory Act may ordinarily be read in all parts of such bakehouse, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

#### C. Ventilation.

8. Ventilation shall be so arranged that the circulation of air is confined to the underground bakehouse.

9. Ventilation shall be adequate, that is to say, fresh, clean air shall be supplied constantly during working hours, so as provide not less than 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour for each person employed, with any additional amount required for purposes of combustion, in such a manner as to avoid the occurrence of draught, and so that the air is sufficiently renewed in all parts of the underground bakehouse; and by the aid of mechanical power where in the opinion of the medical officer of health such is necessary.

Provision shall be made for the removal of steam from the underground bakehouse.

Where mechanical power is used, the fresh air shall be taken from a height above the level of the adjoining ground of not less than six feet, and be distributed to different parts of the underground bakehouse in such a manner as to change the air of such bakehouse in all parts.

**NOTE.**—This will generally require the provision of a fan. Foul air may also be extracted by means of a fan with any aid available from gas and ventilating shafts.

10. Arrangements for ventilation shall be such that the temperature of the underground bakehouse from October 1st to May 31st, shall not exceed 80 Fahr., except within half an hour after a batch of bread has been drawn.

#### D. All Other Respects.

11. Proper provision shall be made for the storage of flour elsewhere than in the underground bakehouse itself.

12. There shall be no opening into the underground bakehouse for any purpose which may tend unduly to the admission of dust from the adjoining street.

13. Conveniences for personal ablution shall be provided in a suitable position, and shall include a water tap and a sink or lavatory basin of an approved pattern.

**NOTE.**—These conveniences shall be outside the underground bakehouse.

Free access shall be provided to suitable sanitary conveniences, suitably situated.

14. All troughs, tables, or other furniture standing on the floor of the underground bakehouse, shall be provided with strong ball-bearing castors.

15. Proper provision shall be made for the depositing of

wearing apparel outside the underground bakehouse.

16. An underground bakehouse shall not be in communication with a washhouse, nor with any room, cellar, or area containing objectionable materials.

17. An underground room, not entirely separated from the underground bakehouse, shall be well lighted throughout, shall be sufficiently protected against the entrance of ground air, shall be properly ventilated, and shall be at all times clean.

18. All statutory obligations shall be fulfilled.

19. Before making any alterations with a view to meeting these requirements, the owners or occupiers of underground bakehouses shall submit to the Sanitary Authority a specification (and plans) of the alterations which they purpose making.

#### GENERAL STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.

##### A. All Bakehouses.

1. Every room or place used as a bakehouse shall be in such a state as to be, on sanitary grounds, fit for use or occupation as a bakehouse.

2. No water-closet, earth-closet, privy, or ashpit shall be within, or communicate directly with, the bakehouse.

3. Every cistern for supplying water to the bakehouse, shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a water-closet.

4. No drain or pipe for carrying off faecal or sewage matter shall have an opening within the bakehouse.

5. All the inside walls of the rooms of a bakehouse, and all the ceilings or tops of those rooms (whether those walls, ceilings, or tops are plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of a bakehouse shall be either painted with oil or varnished, or be limewashed, or be partly painted or varnished and partly limewashed; and

(a) Where the bakehouse is painted with oil or varnished, there must be three coats of paint or varnish, and the paint or varnish must be renewed once at least in every seven years, and must be washed with hot water and soap once at least in six months; and

(b) Where the bakehouse is limewashed, the lime-washing must be renewed once at least in every six months.

6. No place on the same level with a bakehouse, forming part of the same building, shall be used as a sleeping place unless it is constructed as follows, that is to say:—

- (a) Is effectually separated from the bakehouse by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; and
- (b) Has an external glazed window of at least 9 superficial feet in area, of which, at the least  $4\frac{1}{2}$  superficial feet are made to open for ventilation; and unless such sleeping room (if separately occupied) comply with the requirements as to cellar dwellings, or underground rooms (so occupied) laid down in the Public Health Acts.

#### B. UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

1. An underground bakehouse shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the passing of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (*i.e.*, August 17th, 1901.)

2. After January 1st, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used unless certified by the District Council to be suitable for that purpose; and an underground bakehouse shall not be certified as suitable unless the District Council is satisfied that it is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects.

W. J. HESLOP, F.R.C.S., Ed.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

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#### STREAMS AND WATERWAYS.

The streams and waterways of your district have been fairly satisfactory during the year, and I am glad to report that the foul water of the Cut-hole has now been cleared out.

#### SEWAGE FARM.

Your Sewage Farm continues satisfactory. The effluent has been examined 4 times during the year, and the samples taken give an average of 0·31 grains per gallon of oxygen absorbed in a four hours test.

## REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

Refuse Destructor has worked satisfactory during the year, and from the return presented monthly it will be seen to have destroyed about 120 tons per week.

## SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year 18 intercepting traps have been fixed between the main sewer and the house drains, and at the head of each system of drainage 32 ventilating shafts have been erected, by these means a through current of fresh air is ensured; also during the year 226 privies and 123 ashpits have been replaced by 280 pedestal water-closets, and dry ash receptacles and galvanized dust bins.

## PROSECUTIONS.

15 prosecutions have been instituted during the year under various acts, of this number 5 were taken against firms for emitting black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance; one for neglecting to comply with a notice to redrain cellar; one for neglecting to comply with a notice served under the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890; and 8 against persons for offences against the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847.

## HOUSING SCHEME.

A scheme for the erection of 114 dwellings for the poorer portion of the Working Classes has been formulated, and application for borrowing powers has been made by this Council to the Central Authority, and an enquiry in respect of such application was held by Colonel Langton Coke, an Inspector of the Local Government Board last September, the result of which has not as yet been made known.

## SANITARY STATE OF THE DISTRICT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

The sanitary state of your district is satisfactory, the number of notified diseases less than the previous year, and the death rate being still below the average.

Smallpox caused a good deal of anxiety in the early part of the year, but the threatened epidemic was then arrested; unfortunately in the month of December a sudden outbreak took place at the Westinghouse Works, twenty-one cases occurring amongst the employees, only three of these being resident in your district.

I have previously detailed the steps taken to arrest this epidemic, and at the time of writing I am happy to say no case has been notified since January 2nd, 1904, and I was therefore enabled to congratulate you of the fact that this epidemic, which at one time seemed likely to assume serious proportions, had ceased to exist.

The Inspectors attend the office every morning from the hours of nine till ten, and it is therefore necessary that all complaints should be lodged before the last-mentioned hour, otherwise they may not receive attention that day, unless it is a matter of urgency.

Particulars of inspections and sanitary work done, nuisances removed, and other information concerning the work of the Sanitary Department will be found in Inspector Nuttall's report appended.

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. HESLOP, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.S.,

Council Offices,

Medical Officer of Health.

January 21st, 1904.

TABLE I.  
TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES NETT.		
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Reg'd.	Number.	Rate *			Number.	Rate.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	22000	472	21.4	83	175.8	324	14.7			324	14.7	
1894	22000	446	20.2	75	168.1	284	13.0			284	13.0	
1895	22500	494	21.9	76	153.8	356	15.7			356	15.7	
1896	24500	540	22.0	77	142.5	338	13.7		4	338	13.7	
1897	25500	550	21.5	93	169.0	342	13.4		14	342	13.4	
1898	27180	567	20.8	74	130.5	346	12.7		17	346	12.7	
1899	27540	602	21.8	92	152.8	422	14.7		30	437	15.2	
1900	28600	626	21.8	93	148.5	413	14.4		40	468	16.3	
1901	30000	611	20.3	88	144.0	401	14.4		59	434	14.4	
1902	30900	670	21.6	87	129.8	401	12.9		44	401	12.9	
Ave'ges for years 1893-02	26072	558	21.4	84	151.4	363	13.9			373	14.2	
1903	32290	807	24.9	88	109.0	437	13.5		46	437	13.5	

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in column 12 are the number in column 7 corrected by the subtraction of the number in column 10 and the addition of the number in column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).  
3,256½.

Total population of all ages at Census of 1901 : 30,436.

Number of inhabited houses     ,,     ,,     6,251

Average number of persons per house     ,,     4.8

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Manchester Royal Infirmary.  Salford Royal Hospital.  Patricroft Union Hospital and Workhouse.  Mauldeth Hospital for Incurables.	
NONE	Cancer Hospital, Manchester.  Southern Hospital, Manchester.  St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.  Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford. Smallpox Hospital Prestwich.	NONE

TABLE II

Names of Localities.	Year.	1 STRETFORD.				2 LONGFORD.				3 TALBOT.				4 TRAFFORD.				5 CORNBROOK.				6 CLIFFORD.				7 TOTALS.			
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1895	4239108	64	19	2391	52	44	10	1409	16	14	3	3357	73	62	7	3528	61	54	10	7576	184	118	27	22500	494	356	76		
1896	4454106	49	16	2651	62	36	12	1574	10	18	5342	115	63	9	3803	70	67	20	7576	177	104	20	24500	540	338	77			
1897	455499	61	26	2651	52	27	7	1574	14	11	2	5342	138	81	20	3803	81	44	9	7576	166	101	29	25000	550	342	93		
1898	4850110	61	13	2800	56	38	6	2100	24	19	2	6000	144	76	24	3850	64	48	11	7580	166	87	18	27180	567	346	74		
1899	388096	62	15	2600	61	45	11	2690	47	31	11	7670	164	94	26	3800	75	56	8	3900	159	119	21	27540	602	437	92		
1900	4000107	55	17	2600	54	31	7	3500	74	38	9	7800	159	109	17	3800	82	57	18	6900	148	123	25	28300	626	468	93		
1901	4150101	56	16	2600	45	30	6	4500	112	56	21	8050	155	97	22	3800	68	50	11	6090	130	92	12	30000	611	383	88		
1902	4300122	70	17	2700	70	40	12	4400	140	56	19	8400	133	80	17	4050	55	47	7	7050	150	108	17	30900	670	401	89		
Averages of Years *1896 to 1901.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1903	4730116	75	12	2740	71	33	2	5000	191	75	33	8650	189	98	11	4080	82	57	11	7090	158	99	19	32290	807	437	88		

\* Average for 8 years.

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this Table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes, or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this table need not be filled up

- (b) Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "Resident" and "Non-resident.")
- (c) Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Table I. and IV.: thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year, the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.: the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in a Workhouse is situated.

\* This space may be used for the record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

‡ These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry, or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital, Ladywell Sanitorium, Salford.

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death.	1	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.								Deaths in or belonging to localities (at all ages).					
		All ages.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		Stretford Ward.	Longford Ward.	Talbot Ward.	Trafford Ward.	Cornbrook Ward.	Clifford Ward.	
Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	
Scarlet Fever ...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	
Whooping Cough ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	6	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	
Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fever { Typhus ...	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	
Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other continued															
Epidemic Influency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea ( <i>See notes at back</i> ) ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Enteritis ( <i>See notes at back</i> ) ...	5	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	
Puerperal Fever. ( <i>See notes at back</i> ) ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other septic diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis (Pulm. Tuber- culosis) ...	25	1	5	19	...	...	6	4	1	6	1	7	...	...	
Other tubercular diseases ...	12	3	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	6	...	2	...	...	
Cancer, malignant disease. <i>See notes at back</i> ...	29	...	...	...	22	7	4	2	1	10	5	7	...	...	
Bronchitis ...	28	8	1	...	9	10	7	1	4	8	4	4	...	...	
Pneumonia ...	55	13	10	2	4	18	8	10	3	12	9	6	15	...	
Pleurisy ...	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alcoholism } ...	8	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Cirrhosis of liver } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Premature birth ...	17	17	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	1	2	3	...	...	
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	4	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Heart diseases ...	33	...	1	1	1	21	9	4	5	1	8	6	9	...	
Accidents ...	15	1	3	...	2	9	...	1	5	3	5	5	1	...	
Suicides ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	
All other causes ...	163	33	8	6	7	63	46	28	13	30	35	19	38	...	
All causes ...	437	88	42	15	22	188	82	75	33	75	98	57	99	...	

**NOTES.**—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in Column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis ;  
Zymotic enteritis ;  
Epidemic diarrhoea. Summer diarrhoea.  
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhea ;  
Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras  
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea."

Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

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In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

W. J. HESLOP,

Medical Officer of Health.

*January 21st, 1904.*

**TABLE C.**  
**COUNTY OF LANCASTER.**

**SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1903.**

**URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF STRETFORD.**

**Area in Statute Acres, 3,265½. Population (Census, 1901), 30,436.  
Population (estimated, 1903), 32,290.**

**Name of Medical Officer of Health :  
WILLIAM JOHN HESLOP, F.R.C.S., Ed.  
Salary, £150.**

**Births registered : Male, 412 ; Female, 395. Total, 807.**

**Deaths registered (nett deaths belonging to the district) : Male, 284 ; Female, 203. Total, 437.**

**Birth Rate, 24.9. Death Rate, 13.5. Rate of Infant Deaths, under one year, to 1,000 Births, 109.0.**

**Death Rate from the \* seven principal Zymotic Diseases per 1,000 of population, 1.1.**

**Diseases prevalent ?—Scarlet Fever and Smallpox. Period ? General throughout the year.**

**What action taken ?—Ordinary precautions. Any Schools closed ? No.**

**What is the character of the Hospital accommodation ?—Good.**

**× Is it Joint or otherwise ?—Accommodated by the Salford Corporation at Ladywell.**

**Number of beds available for the district, 50.**

**Number of Cases treated : Smallpox, 13 ; Diphtheria, 13 ; Scarlet Fever, 49 ; Typhoid Fever, 5 ; Continued Fever, 1. Total, 85.**

**Deaths in Hospital, 9. From what causes ?—Scarlet Fever (2), Enteric (2), Diphtheria (3), Smallpox (1), Other (1). Total, 9.**

**How is disinfection carried out ?—Houses, So / 2 and with Formalin Lamps. Clothing, Bedding, &c., steam. Apparatus used, Lyons Patent.**

**Number of cases of Infectious Disease notified, 178.**

**Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in Act notifiable for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chickenpox, &c.) ? No.**

**Has any arrangement been made for the “voluntary” notification of Phthisis ?—Circulars sent out to the medical profession.**

Has any action been taken under "The Housing of the Working Classes Acts"?—Yes.

How many houses condemned as unfit for human habitation?

Three. And how many closed or demolished? Three closed.

From where is the Water Supply obtained? Manchester Corporation Waterworks. What is its condition? Good.

Is Scavenging carried out satisfactorily? Yes. By Sanitary Authority or contract? Sanitary Authority.

How is the Refuse disposed of? Over  $\frac{3}{4}$  by a refuse destructor; the remainder at a tip in the country.

What is the character of Drainage and the form of Sewage Disposal?—Good.

What is the condition of Bakehouses?—Above ground level, satisfactory. Printed regulations have been adopted, 6 closed and 4 altered to meet the Council's requirements. Any action taken with regard to Underground Bakehouses?—4 altered to meet the Council's requirements.

Slaughter-houses?—Satisfactory.

Lodging Houses: Are they registered?—None.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops: Are they periodically inspected?—Yes. What is their condition?—Satisfactory. Are they subject to Regulations made under the Order of the Local Government Board?—Yes. What amount of air-space in cubic feet is required for each cow?—600 for old and 800 for new.

Have the Factories and Workshops been inspected, and with what result?—Yes; several notices served and complied with.

Food unfit for Human Consumption: Amount seized: About 11,500 lbs.

Any Special Report of Medical Officer during the year?—Yes? on Bakehouses, and the Smallpox outbreak.

Department of Inspectors of Nuisances: No. of Notices served, 240. Legal proceedings taken and result: 15 notices to abate obtained.

Smoke: No. of observations, 97. Legal proceedings taken and result: 5; fines and costs amounting to £12 2s. 6d. imposed. What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour? 4 minutes.

Has the Authority adopted (a) "The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890"?—Yes. (b) "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890"?—Yes.

The Urban District Council of  
Stretford.

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Sanitary and Hackney Coach Departments.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Inspector of Nuisances**  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1903.

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*To the Chairman and Councillors of the Sanitary and Hackney  
Coach Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me much pleasure to submit for your consideration my Ninth Annual Report of the work done in the Sanitary, Hackney Coach, and Cleansing Departments during the year ended Decemer 31st, 1903.

Like previous years, the Sanitary Staff has been fully occupied in making inspections (on receipt of complaint, or after the notification of an Infectious Disease), testing, and superintending the works found necessary in order to abate any nuisance shown to exist, or in removing such insanitary conditions as come under my observation, and which may be dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, or those of other Acts.

In the Books of the Sanitary Department are the recorded details of all inspections, testing, &c., and as the books are at all times open for perusal by any member of this Council, I have again thought it well not to include them in this report.

Under their respective headings I have classified the work devolving upon each department under my supervision ; such classification will enable comparisons to be made with similar ones in my previous Reports.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of houses, it is again pleasing to record that the work devolving upon the Cleansing Department has been successfully dealt with, and will, I venture to say, bear a favourable comparison with any previous year ; (see tabulated statement herein.)

Your Destructor at the Empress Street Depot still maintains its good character as a means of effectually destroying or rendering innoxious domestic refuse, and if reference be made to last year's records and compared with this year's statement a considerable increase will be shown.

As in previous years, the Hackney Coach Bye-laws and such regulations as the Council have adopted for the public safety your officials have endeavoured to carry them out to your satisfaction, and with a minimum of friction.

The revenue this year shows a decrease on that of 1902.

In this report will be found two new tabular statements, the first of which shows the services of the new horse-ambulance since it was delivered to your Council in March, 1903.

The second statement sets forth the number of samples purchased by the County Police within the district of Stretford and submitted to the County Analysts for analysis, the results of which will be found in the statement above referred to.

As will be seen by the following summary, much useful work has again been done in securing the abatement of nuisances, in making inquiries into cases of notified infectious diseases, and in the general discharge of the various duties devolving upon this department, and it is pleasing to be able to report that though 240 notices have been served for various causes, it has only been necessary to take summary proceedings in eight instances, six of which were for emitting black smoke so as to cause a nuisance, one for the recovery of costs incurred in executing work in default of the owner, and one for a closing Order under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FROM JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1903.

##### HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Formal notices served	...	...	...	...	215
Legal „ „	...	...	...	...	25
Visits in respect of notices served and work in progress					1184
Houses dealt with for various causes	...	...	...	...	211
Drains tested—Old Property	...	...	...	...	574

Sanitary fittings tested—Old Property	...	...	64
Drains tested—New Property	...	...	826
Sanitary fittings tested—New Property	...	...	246
Foul privies abolished	...	...	226
,, Ashpits   ,,	...	...	123
Intercepting taps provided to drains	...	...	18
Venilating shafts provided at head of drains	...	...	32
Private Drainage—6-inch drains (new) 205 feet	...	...	
,,     ,,     —4-inch   ,,     ,,     75   ,,			
Automatic closets repaired	...	...	18

## INFECTIOUS CASES.

Infectious diseases reported	...	...	178
Patients removed to Hospital	...	...	85
Rooms fumigated   ...	...	...	236
,,     stripped and washed	...	...	122
Articles disinfected   ...	...	...	1544
Army clothing—disinfection of 650 suits and putties			
Schoolrooms fumigated   ...	...	...	59
Visits in respect of infectious disease	..	..	759
Certificates sent to Schools   ...	...	...	88

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Visits to cowsheds, dairies, and milkshops	...	..	312
Additional air-space provided to cowshed	...	...	1
Notices <i>re</i> cowsheds	...	..	2
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	..	119
,,     Mode Wheel Lairages	...	..	113
Meat destroyed   ...	...	about 10,692 pounds	
Diseased offal destroyed	,,	808   ,,	
Unsound fruit destroyed	,,	39   ,,	

## CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

Wet pits emptied	...	...	6,251
Dry ashplaces emptied	...	...	20,466
Dust bins emptied	...	..	161,986
		-----	
			188,703

Loads removed from wet pits ...	..	1,964
" " " dry ashplaces ...	..	3,831
" " " dust bins ...	..	3,097
Loads removed of clinkers ...	..	226
		—
		9,118
Applications to remove refuse ...	..	262
Loads tipped at the Destructor ...	..	4,897

## HACKNEY COACH DEPARTMENT.

Cricket ground licenses ...	..	146
Hackney coach licenses ...	..	32
Omnibus licenses ...	..	41
Tramcar licenses ...	..	54
Hackney carriage drivers' licenses ...	..	43
Omnibus drivers' licenses ...	..	131
Omnibus conductors' licenses ...	..	141

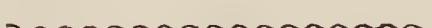
## OTHER LICENSES.

Petroleum licenses ...	..	14
Special licenses (hackney carriage) ...	..	30
Slaughterhouse licenses ...	..	7
Game licenses ...	..	2
Provisional licenses ...	..	17
Provisional repair licenses ...	..	19
		—
Licenses cancelled ...	..	2
Licenses refused ...	..	4
Articles left in cabs ...	..	6
Proceedings against drivers and conductors		0
Attendance at cricket ground ...	..	44
Attendance at Botanical Gardens ...	..	32
Attendance at Ship Canal ...	..	3
		—
		91

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Complaints attended to ...	..	262
Samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis ...	..	56
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	..	4
Proceedings under the Public Health Act ...	..	6
Proceedings under the Housing of the Working Classes Act		1
Proceedings under the Town's Police Clauses Act		7

<b>Smoke observations taken</b>	...	...	...	97
<b>Accumulations of manure removed</b>	...	...	...	18
<b>Overcrowding of bedrooms</b>	...	...	...	3
<b>Accumulation of fish offal</b>	...	...	...	5
<b>Dirty sanitary conveniences</b>	...	...	...	4
,, <b>Bedrooms</b>	...	...	...	6
<b>FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.</b>				
<b>Bakehouses cleansed</b>	...	...	...	4
<b>Drain removed from inside bakehouse</b>	...	...	...	1
<b>Bakehouses insufficiently ventilated</b>	...	...	...	2
<b>Visits to bakehouses</b>	...	...	...	171
,, <b>jam works</b>	...	...	...	25
,, <b>box works</b>	...	...	...	1
,, <b>fustian cutting works</b>	...	...	...	2
,, <b>laundries</b>	...	...	...	28
,, <b>dressmakers, etc.</b>	...	...	..	31
,, <b>cabinet works</b>	...	...	...	2
,, <b>various classes of workshops</b>	...	...	...	55
<b>Visits to boot and shoe repairing works</b>	...	...	...	18
,, <b>Confectionery workshops</b>	...	...	...	6
,, <b>Joiners' workshops</b>	...	...	...	9
,, <b>Tailors' workshops</b>	...	...	...	14
,, <b>Plumbers' workshops</b>	...	...	..	17
,, <b>Sausage making workshops</b>	...	..	..	11
<b>Defective sanitary conveniences attended to</b>	..	..	..	7
<b>Workshop floor repaired</b>	...	...	..	1
<b>Dirty waterclosets cleansed</b>	...	...	..	4



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS CASES DEALT WITH  
MONTHLY.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas.	Membraneous Croup.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Total.	Removed to Hospital.
January..	1	0	..	..	3	2	1	...	...	..	..	..	5	2
February.	10	5	..	..	1	2	..	3 3	..	..	..	..	16	8
March ....	5	4	..	..	1	1	..	2 2	..	..	..	..	9	6
April.....	4	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	1 1	..	..	..	8	5
May .....	9	1	2	1	1	1	..	1 1	..	..	1	..	15	3
June .....	11	9	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	10
July .....	4	3	1	..	4	2	2	..	4 4	..	..	..	15	9
August ...	9	2	..	..	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	6
September	8	7	1	..	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	10
October ...	5	2	2	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	4
November	10	6	4	1	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	10
December	13	6	4	2	3	1	2	..	2 2	..	..	2 1	26	12
<b>Total 1903</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>*49</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>*5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>*17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>*13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*2 1</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>1902</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>*57</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12*</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>37*</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3 *1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29*</b>	<b>108</b>

\*Removed to Hospital.

Your Medical Officer of Health has had notified to him during the year 178 cases of Infectious Disease, as against 290 for the year 1902.

Immediately on receipt of information that a person is suffering from an infectious disease one of your inspectors visits the house and makes careful inquiries, with a view to tracing its origin, and distributes printed instructions, formulated by your Medical Officer of Health, how to deal with such cases, so as to reduce (to the minimum) the danger of spreading the disease.

When duly filled up the inquiry form is placed before your Medical Officer, and should he deem any further report on the case necessary he instructs your Sanitary Inspector accordingly.

The statement above shows that during the year under review 85 patients have been removed to the Isolation Hospital, viz. : 72 to Ladywell Sanatorium, and 13 to the Smallpox Hospital, Drinkwater Park, Prestwich.

### DISINFECTION OF BEDDING, &c.

MONTHLY TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ARTICLES  
DISINFECTED.

Month.	Beds.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Pillows.	Bolsters.	Quilts.	Shawls.	Mattresses.	Mattresses Destroyed	Skirts.	Carpets.	Rugs.	Cloaks.	Shirts.	Sundries.	Total.	Army Clothing.
January . . . .	6	10	13	11	6	8	2	5	2	4	6	4	1	5	27	110	..
February . . . .	8	14	9	20	6	8	2	2	3	...	3	1	1	...	28	105	..
March . . . . .	13	14	20	25	9	10	3	7	...	1	6	11	8	...	32	159	..
April . . . . .	22	25	38	34	16	16	4	5	2	4	2	9	9	4	82	272	..
May . . . . .																	
June . . . . .	7	11	10	10	7	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	32	90	..
July . . . . .	17	19	27	36	17	21	6	14	4	1	3	8	6	5	30	214	2600
August . . . . .	19	14	7	31	9	11	3	2	1	...	3	3	3	...	27	133	..
September . . . .	15	8	19	28	7	17	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	14	119	..
October . . . . .	5	7	12	10	4	5	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	3	18	71	..
November . . . . .	2	14	21	23	11	12	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	28	135	..
December . . . . .	11	19	26	17	13	13	5	...	5	2	3	2	...	...	20	136	..
<b>Total 1903</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>2600</b>
<b>Total 1902</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	...	...	<b>299</b>	<b>1604</b>	...

The table shows that the steam disinfecter during the year under consideration has again rendered good service in the disinfection of bedding and other articles which have been exposed to infection or been in contact with a person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease.

Including 650 suits of Army clothing there has passed through the steam disinfecter at Empress Street Depot, no less than 4,144 articles, and that the same have been returned to their respective owners free from damage and without complaint is testimony to the care exercised in carrying out the instructions of your Medical Officer of Health.

135 Lots of Bedding have during the past year been disinfected, at a cost of about six pounds, which, had not your Council possessed its own disinfecter, would (exclusive of horse hire) have cost the ratepayers about £34 0s. 0d.

In consequence of the notified Infectious Diseases being less than last year, I estimate that the number of inquiries and subsequent visits in respect to such diseases to be 759, as against 776 for 1902. I have forwarded to various Schoolmasters or School Managers' 88 certificates in respect of scholars being absent from school in consequence of someone of the family residing in the house having been certified as suffering from an infectious disease. Last year for like reasons 110 certificates were sent.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS FUMIGATED, AND THE NUMBER STRIPPED AND WASHED EACH MONTH.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Membraneous Group.	Measles.	Phthisis.	Puerperal Fever.	Filth.	Schoolrooms.	Smallpox.	TOTAL.
January ...	3 3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	9	3
February	5 5	..	2	..	..	2 <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	11	10	7
March .....	7 7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	77	16	14
April ... }	10 10	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	24 24	39	34
May ..... }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June .....	2 1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	64	1
July .....	19 19	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	13 13	35	32
August ...	5 5	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	2 2	14	7
September ..	9 7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7
October ...	3 3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
November ..	8 8	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8
December	6 6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6
Total	77 74*	3 35	1	..	..	9 1*	..	..	..	59 47 47	236	122*

\*Stripped and Washed.

The above statement gives the total number of rooms fumigated during the year under review to be 236; last year 273 rooms were fumigated, a decrease equal to 13 per cent., due to diphtheria being less prevalent than it was during 1902.

If the table under the heading of Infectious Diseases be referred to it will be seen that during 1903 only 37 persons were certified as suffering from diphtheria, whilst in 1902 that disease was responsible for 73.

In disinfecting after a scarlet fever case, the paper is removed from the walls and ceiling of the room occupied by the patient, whilst after a case of smallpox the whole of the rooms and ceilings of an infected house are stripped, and the walls washed down with a solution of disinfecting fluid.

The free distribution of disinfecting fluid and carbolic powder from the Empress Street Depot, the Council Offices, and the Town Hall, Stretford, has been continued throughout the year, and in this respect about 4 tons of powder and 130 gallons of fluid have been distributed.

This free distribution is very much appreciated in the poorer parts of your district.

The whole of the Schools within the district have been fumigated during the year (some of them twice), and from a health point of view, the value of such disinfection cannot be over estimated.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES THE HORSE AMBULANCE HAS BEEN USED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Person Removed				Cause of Removal	
	To Manchester Infirmary	To Salford Hospital.	To a Private Hospital.	Home	Accident	Invalid
January .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
February .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .....	1	1	...	...	2	...
April .....	1	...	1	...	1	1
May .....	...	3	2	1	4	2
June .....	1	1	1	...	2	1
July .....	...	1	...	..	1	...
August .....	...	...	1	..	...	1
September .....	2	...	2	...	1	3
October .....	...	1	...	1	1	1
November .....	3	...	2	1	2	4
December .....	2	1	1	1	1	4
	10	8	10	4	15	17

The horse ambulance ordered by your Council in September 1902, and delivered in February, 1903, is housed at the County Police Station, East Union Street, Old Trafford.

The placing of a horse ambulance at the service of the police (for use in cases of accident, &c.), has met a want which cannot be estimated by the simple method of figures.

Since the inauguration of this ambulance 32 persons have been removed in it by the County Police, 15 of which were for accidents, 3 for serious surgical operations, and 14 for other reasons.

To Mr. Superintendent William Keys, of the County Police Force, your thanks are due, as at all times when the ambulance has been required men have been told off for such service, and as nearly all the constables of the force have had a First Aid training, their assistance on such occasions must be invaluable. In many of the accidents it is aid expeditiously rendered that saves life, as well as relieving pain and subsequent suffering.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO COUNTY ANALYST DURING 1903.

Number.	Kind of Sample.					Genuine.	Poor or Doubtful.	Adulterated or Below Standard.	Polluted.
44	Milk	...	...	...	...	42	1	1	
2	Bread	...	...	...	...	2			
2	Whisky	...	...	...	...	2			
6	Butter	...	...	...	...	6			
2	Lard	...	...	...	...	2			
2	Coffee	...	...	...	...	2			
7	Pepper	...	...	...	...	7			
65 .						63	1	1	
4	Water	...	...	...	...	1	1		2

The total number of samples purchased and submitted to the County Analyst during 1903 is 65, an increase on 1902 of 15.

Of the samples analysed the County Analyst certified that 63 were found genuine, 1 doubtful, and 1 slightly below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture in respect of milk.

No legal proceedings have been taken during the year.

4 Samples of Water have been analysed by the County Analyst during 1903, against 2 for the year 1902. Two of the samples were certified to be polluted, one unfit for domestic use, and one pure and fit for domestic use.

The population for the year 1904 has been fixed at 34,060. The samples of food and drugs required to be obtained during the year will therefore be 68.

STATEMENT OF SAMPLES PURCHASED IN THE  
DISTRICT BY THE COUNTY POLICE.

No. of Samples taken.	Kind of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Amount of Fine.			Remarks.
				£	s.	d.	
54	Milk ... .....	53	1				Case pending
3	Beer .....	3					
7	Whisky .....	7					
3	Sweets .....	3					
7	Butter .....	7					
2	Dripping .....	2					
2	Gin .....	2					
1	Rum .....	1					
2	Pepper .....	2					
1	Lard .....	1					
1	Preserved Peas	—	1	1	4	0	
83		81	2	1	4	0	

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts in the district of an Urban Council are in duplicate, viz., the County Authorities and the Urban District Council.

From the above statement it will be seen that the County Authorities purchased and submitted for analysis 83 samples of food, and of that number 81 were found genuine and 2 adulterated.

Proceedings were taken against the sellers of the two adulterated samples. In one case a fine of 10s., with 14s. costs, was imposed, whilst the other case is still pending.

If the above total be added to the 65 purchased by your Inspector, it will be seen that the Food and Drugs Acts are not being neglected in this district, as nearly 5 samples per 1,000 of the population have been submitted for analysis during the year.

## TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS TESTED MONTHLY IN OLD AND NEW PROPERTY.

Month.	Old Property.				New Property.			
	Drains.		Fittings.		Drains.		Fittings.	
	Tested.	Defects.	Tested.	Defects.	Tested.	Defects.	Tested.	Defects.
January	28	19	1	...	63	20	43	11
February	62	25	2	1	66	28	11	6
March	85	33	8	7	45	13	7	2
April	46	31	6	4	54	26	12	6
May	46	13	7	2	62	18	27	12
June	25	11	7	3	40	17	29	7
July	38	19	4	2	121	41	12	3
August	51	11	2	..	69	20	5	..
September	49	11	4	2	81	19	22	8
October	47	5	8	3	78	18	58	23
November	54	15	7	4	106	23	8	6
December	43	19	8	2	41	14	12	5
Total, 1903 ...	574	212	64	30	826	257	246	89
Total, 1902 ...	664	313	73	48	641	284	282	55

The above statement again shows the necessity for testing the drains and sanitary fittings of both Old and New Property, and in all cases where possible the hydraulic test has been applied. If you take the number of defects as above stated, there is abundant evidence that in disclosing unsound drainage and defective sanitary fittings much good work has been done during the year by your Inspectors.

### OLD PROPERTY.

In connection with old property 574 applied tests have disclosed 212 defects to drains, which, in the absence of the said application, nearly 37 per cent. of the conduits tested would have continued a danger to health. Also

In connection with the same class of property 64 tests applied to sanitary fittings disclosed 30 defects. This shows that practically 47 per cent. of the fittings tested were defective, and which, had not the same been tested, would have remained a source of danger to the occupiers of the premises.

#### NEW PROPERTY.

During the past year 826 drains have been tested by you, Sanitary Staff in connection with new property. 257 of that number, or 37 per cent., showed defects. This is a slight improvement on the previous year. To sanitary fittings, 246 tests have been applied, disclosing 89 defects, equal to 36 per cent. of those tested.

The hydraulic test is (to my mind) the most reliable test that can be applied to drains, water-closets, soil-pipes, &c., and since its general adoption, in 1902, it has been appreciated by the majority of builders and contractors, some of whom prefer it to the smoke test.

The defects disclosed by the applied tests are not in every case due to bad workmanship, but in many instances are found to be the result of fire cracks, sand cracks, and damaged pipes, and even to the pipes being porous, and when such is the case the defects will not be found on the application of the hammer test, as such materials will give the true ring ; but in all cases the water test will disclose such defects.

#### SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

In order to keep down the smoke nuisance it is the practice to take observations for a period of 60 minutes of chimneys (not being those of private dwelling-houses) liable to emit black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance.

During the year under review 97 observations have been taken, and a copy of the result sent to the firm whose chimney has been under notice.

During the year fines and costs amounting to £12 2s. 6d. have been imposed upon different firms for neglecting to comply with the notice of your Council, or with an order by the Court.

This year shows that this form of nuisance is more intensified than in any previous year. I find that Black Smoke has been emitted (in the aggregate) for 290 minutes 20 seconds, which if divided by the number of observations, gives an average of (black smoke) practically three minutes per hour, against a 54

seconds average last year ; and a 1 minute 7 seconds average for 1901.

### CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF REFUSE RECEPTACLES  
IN EACH WARD, DECEMBER 31st, 1903.

Ward.	Wet Pits.		Dry Pits		Dust Bins.	Total.
	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.		
Stretford .....	74	80	151	80	579	964
Longford .....	40	55	77	77	210	459
Talbot .....	7	51	99	121	1025	1313
Trafford ... ..	113	38	284	136	994	1565
Cornbrook .....	53	49	86	158	3 6	672
Cliford ... ..	100	20	392	205	407	1104
Total, 1903 ..	387	293	1069	777	3541	6067
Total, 1902....	466	329	1095	777	2759	5442

The above table shows a further reduction in the number of Wet Privy Pits, but not to the same extent as in previous years. The dry ashplaces are practically the same as at the end of 1902, whilst the dust-bins have increased by 786.

The 3½ thousand dust-bins are emptied weekly, and to do this work six men and three horses are regularly employed, and with difficulty keeps such receptacles clear.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WET PITS IN  
EACH WARD YET REQUIRING TO BE CONVERTED,  
DECEMBER 31st, 1903.

Ward.	Double Wet Pits.	Not Required to be Converted	Nett Number Requiring to be Converted	Single Wet Pits.	Not Required to be Converted	Nett Number Requiring to be Converted	Total yet to be Converted
Stretford ...	74	17	57	80	36	44	101
Longford ...	40	21	19	55	24	31	50
Talbot ...	7	3	4	51	37	14	18
Trafford ...	113	36	77	38	23	15	92
Cornbrook .	53	3	50	49	22	27	77
Cliford ...	100	2	98	20	2	18	116
Total ... ..	387	82	305	293	144	149	454

A similar statement to the above was ordered to be contained in my Annual Report for 1902, and I have thought it well to retain it in this report.

The foregoing statement enables your Council to at once see the number of wet privies still remaining in the district, and the number it is thought ought to give way to water-closets.

If reference be made to the statement, it will be seen that in your district there are 387 double and 293 single wet pits, but of those numbers 82 double and 144 single wet pits—which are only such in name—will not require converting, leaving 305 double and 149 single, making a total of 454 wet pits to be converted into water-closets, and to abolish these foul receptacles 759 houses will require dealing with.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO  
EMPTY ASHPITS (FROM EACH WARD).

Month.	Stretford	Longford.	Talbot.	Trafford.	Cornbrook.	Clifford.	Total per Month.
<b>January ...</b>	<b>3</b>	...	3	5	4	...	<b>15</b>
<b>February...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>March.. ...</b>	<b>3</b>	...	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>April ... ...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>May ... ... ...</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	...	<b>21</b>
<b>June ... ... ...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>July ... ... ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>August ... ...</b>	<b>2</b>	...	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>September ...</b>	<b>2</b>	...	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	...	<b>9</b>
<b>October ... ...</b>	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	...	<b>2</b>
<b>November ... ...</b>	...	...	<b>3</b>	...	...	...	<b>3</b>
<b>December... ...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	...	...	<b>5</b>	...	<b>10</b>
<b>Total, 1903 ...</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Total, 1902 ..</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>492</b>

That the method of emptying ashpits and other refuse receptacles by the block system has proved itself to be by far the best, as the table above shows that only 262 applications have been (received during the year under consideration) against 492 for the year 1902.

Again I have to report that a considerable number of the above applications are from houses and works which can only be emptied by arrangement.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF RECEPTACLES EMPTIED  
EACH MONTH.

Month.		Wet Pits.	Dry Pits.	Sanitary Dust Bins.	Total Emptied.
<b>January</b>	...	527	1743	13892	16162
<b>February</b>	...	475	1625	11354	13454
<b>March</b>	...	541	1518	11936	13995
<b>April</b>	...	464	1418	11384	13266
<b>May</b>	...	464	1416	16000	17880
<b>June</b>	...	350	1145	12656	14151
<b>July</b>	...	494	1916	15569	17979
<b>August</b>	...	515	1827	12522	14864
<b>September</b>	...	647	2033	12956	15636
<b>October</b>	...	848	2631	16349	19828
<b>November</b>	...	601	2131	13469	16201
<b>December</b>	...	325	1063	13899	15287
<b>Total, 1903</b>		6251	20466	161986	188703
<b>Total, 1902</b>		5967	17934	129027	152928

The above table shows that 188,703 refuse receptacles have been emptied during the year 1903, against 152,928 for 1902, or an increase of 35,775 receptacles.

With less wet pits in the district than in any previous year an increase in the number emptied is shown. This is due to a more frequent attention and the block system of working.

The dry ashplaces being in number about the same as the previous year, yet over 2,000 more have been emptied than in 1902.

During the year under review there has been a considerable addition to the number of moveable dust bins throughout the district, and as they are attended to weekly, the increase in this direction is nearly 32,000, and on these figures I anticipate an advance during the ensuing year.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS OF NIGHTSOIL REMOVED MONTHLY.

Month.	Number of Loads Removed.				Clinkers.	Total Loads Removed.		
	Wet Pits.		Dry Ashes.	Dust Bins.				
	Night-soil.	Rubbish.						
January ...	72	102	368	269	31	842		
February ...	80	96	321	217	31	745		
March ...	79	115	307	219	13	733		
April ...	90	84	340	281	26	821		
May ...	82	80	351	250	20	783		
June ...	65	75	309	243	21	713		
July ...	98	109	439	292	31	969		
August	65	101	291	237	14	708		
September ...	78	86	273	250	4	691		
October ...	89	97	354	311	4	855		
November ...	65	61	276	261	22	685		
December ...	37	58	202	267	9	573		
Total, 1903...	900	1064	3831	3097	226	9118		

The total number of loads of refuse removed during 1903 is shown by the statement above to be 9,118, as compared with 8,812 for 1902.

The number of loads removed from dust bins shows an increase of 767, and which is due to the erection of new property and the conversion of privies to water-closets and the provision of galvanised dust bins.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE LOADS OF NIGHTSOIL AND  
REFUSE HAVE BEEN TIPPED EACH MONTH.

Month.		Stott's.	Lowe's.		Sewage Farm.	Destructor.		Trafford Park.		Clinkers.	Total.
January ...	...	72	262	...	6	458	...	13	...	31	842
February ...	...	80	199	...	2	398	...	35	...	31	745
March ...	...	79	217	...	2	392	...	...	...	13	733
April ...	...	84	202	...	10	402	...	71	...	26	795
May ...	...	88	246	...	...	455	...	...	...	20	814
June ...	...	65	229	...	2	368	...	28	...	21	713
July ...	...	98	317	...	...	489	...	34	...	31	969
August ...	...	59	212	...	3	389	...	26	...	14	708
September ...	...	78	198	...	4	386	...	21	...	4	691
October ...	...	89	255	...	3	470	...	34	...	4	855
November ...	...	65	207	...	2	365	...	24	...	22	683
December ...	..	37	170	...	...	325	...	32	...	9	573
Total, 1903 ...		894	2749	...	34	4897	...	318	...	226	9118

The refuse removed from ashpits and other receptacles have, during the year, been deposited at places set forth in the above statement.

It will be seen that the three principal tips are Mr. John Stott's, Firs Farm, Seymour Grove ; Mr. Lowe's Farm, Derbyshire Lane, Stretford ; and the Destructor Works, Empress Street, Cornbrook.

I may here mention that all the refuse from wet pits east of the Big Stone is deposited at Firs Farm, and as stated above, 894 loads have been tipped here.

## DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LOADS DEALT WITH  
MONTHLY AT THE DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Month.	Loads Tipped	Assumed Weight.												
		Per Load.			Tipped.			Destroyed.			Destroyed per cell per 12 hours.			
		T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	
January ... ..	458	1	6	0	595	8	0	595	8	0	9	4	2	
February... ..	399	1	6	0	518	14	0	518	14	0	9	4	3	
March ... ..	395	1	6	0	513	10	0	513	10	0	9	2	2	
April ... .. ..	430	1	6	0	559	0	0	559	0	0	9	1	2	
May ... .. ..	430	1	6	0	559	0	0	559	0	0	9	1	2	
June ... .. ..	365	1	6	0	447	10	0	447	10	0	8	16	2	
July ... .. ..	490	1	6	0	637	0	0	637	0	0	9	5	6	
August ... .. ..	388	1	6	0	504	8	0	504	0	0	8	18	2	
September ... ..	384	1	6	0	499	0	0	499	0	0	8	16	2	
October ... ..	467	1	6	0	607	2	0	607	2	0	8	12	3	
November ... ..	367	1	6	0	477	2	0	477	2	0	8	9	1	
December .. ..	324	1	6	0	421	4	0	421	4	0	8	14	3	
Total, 1903 ..	4897	1	6	0	6366	2	0	6366	2	0	†	8	19	0
Total 1902 ..	4553	1	6	0	5892	18	0	5892	8	0	†	8	9	2

† Average for 12 months.

Notwithstanding an extraordinary stoppage of six working days during the year, the destructor has destroyed 374 more tons of refuse than in 1902.

The statement above shows that 6,366 tons of domestic refuse has been dealt with at the Empress Street Depot during the period under review, as compared with 5,892 for 1902, and assuming the average weight of each load to be 26 cwts., the average destroyed per cell per 12-hour working day is nearly 9 tons.

The amount of trade refuse brought to the destructor by greengrocers, fish and game dealers, &c., I estimate to be 95 tons for the year.

## MODE WHEEL LAIRAGES AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY THE NUMBER OF VISITS TO SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, ALSO THE NUMBER OF CATTLE AND SHEEP SLAUGHTERED AT THE LAIRAGES.

Month.	Visits to Slaughter-Houses,	Slaughtered at the Lairages.		Destroyed.					
		Cattle	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	P'r mature Calves	Dis-eased Livers	Hearts	Sundr's
January ...	9	1938	2005	1	9	...	6	1	10
February ..	10	545	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
March ...	41	1430	1749	3	...	3	...	3	3
April	}	25	3694	933	4	...	...	4	4
May									
June ...	10	1906	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
July ...	7	3216	1741	...	2	...	13	...	2
August ...	14	2111	586	1	2	...	11	1	3
September	14	2074	354	...	...	...	13	...	...
October ...	4	2841	2365	2	3	...	13	2	5
November	7	1113	875	2	4	...	2	2	...
December	5	2045	2352	1	3	10	1	1	12
Total, 1903	119	22916	13880	8400 lbs	1380 lbs	13	912 lbs	64 lbs	272 lbs
Total, 1902	128	13452	3828	4800 lbs	420 lbs	...	...	...	...

This year has been a very busy one at the Foreign Animals' Wharf, and as will be seen by the above statement, 22,916 head of cattle and 13,880 sheep have been landed there during the period under review; an increase in cattle of 9,464, and of sheep, 10,050, making a total increase of nearly 20,000 animals.

From the above it will be evident that much of your Inspector's timeh as been occupied in the inspecton of meat.

During the year about 11,500 lbs. of diseased or unsound meat, organs, &c., have been condemned by your officials, and that without arousing any opposition from the trade.

To the licensed slaughter-houses in the district 119 visits have been paid during the year.

### HACKNEY CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LICENCES GRANTED FROM JANUARY 1ST TO  
DECEMBER 31ST 1903.

Class of Licence.	1903 No. Issued	Rate.	Amount Received.	1902 No. Issued	Rate.	Amount Received.	Increase.			Decrease.		
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cricket Ground	146	5 0	£ 36 10 0	140	5 0	£ 35 0 0	£ 1 10 0			2 0 0		
Hackney Coach	32	5 0	8 0 0	32	5 0	8 0 0	..			1 13 0		
Omnibus	41	5 0	10 5 0	49	5 0	12 5 0	..			0 5 0		
Tramcar	54	1 0	2 14 0	87	1 0	4 7 0	..			2 5 0		
Hackney Drivers	43	1 0	2 3 0	48	1 0	2 8 0	..			1 8 0		
Omnibus Drivers	{ 19	3 0	2 17 0	34	3 0	5 2 0	..			4 10 0		
	112	1 0	5 12 0	140	1 0	7 0 0	..			1 9 0		
,, Conductors	{ 27	3 0	4 1 0	57	3 0	8 11 0	..					
	114	1 0	5 14 0	143	1 0	7 3 0	..					
Other Licences—							..			1 10 0		
Petroleum Licenses	12	2 6	1 10 0				0 2 0			0 1 0		
,,	2	1 0	0 2 0				2 2 0			0 7 6		
Hackney Carriage...	30	2 0	3 0 0				..			..		
Slaughter-houses ...	7	1 0	0 7 0				..			..		
Game Licences ...	2	7 6	0 15 0				..			..		
Provisional...;	17	..	..				..			..		
Provisional Repairs	19	..	..				..			..		
Total	...	677	...	83 10 0	793	...	92 4 6	5 4 0	13 18 6			

The above statement shows a falling off, as compared with the year 1902, in the number of licenses issued, and the revenue derived therefrom. This decrease was anticipated and taken into consideration in preparing the estimates for the years 1903-4.

In 1899 I find (before the advent of the electric cars) that 1,257 licenses were issued, and a revenue derived therefrom of £194, whilst during the year under consideration only 677 licenses have been given out, and the income £83 10s. 0d., or a reduction of £110 10s. 0d.

During the forthcoming licensing season I anticipate a further reduction on the above, and especially will this be the case if a tram line is laid to Talbot and Warwick Roads.

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

If reference be made to the summary of this report it will be seen that 240 notices have been served to secure the abatement of certain nuisances, and for the removal of causes inimical to the public health and in the supervision of the work required by the before-mentioned notices, I estimate that over 1,100 visits have been made by your Inspectors.

These notices had reference to 211 houses, schools, workshops, cowsheds, slaughter-houses, and bakehouses, and I am glad to be able to report that (with two exceptions) it has not been necessary to enforce the requirements of your Council in a summary manner.

The notices served for the abatement of nuisances arising from the emission of black smoke have been dealt with separately.

The efforts of the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee (Mr. Thomas Robinson, J.P.), to rid the district of the foul and objectionable privy conveniences have been fairly maintained throughout the year. In order to further reduce the number of these privies it will be necessary (from time to time during the present year) to place before you blocks of properties where such receptacles are in use.

#### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops Register shows that in your district there are the same number (16) of cowkeepers occupying 27 cowsheds, which is an increase of three on last year. The same register also contains the names of 119 purveyors of milk, as against 102 for 1902.

During the year your Inspectors have paid 312 visits to various dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, and any breach of regulations pointed out to the occupier he remedied.

By the constant attention of your officials the whole of the cowsheds in your district have been limewashed twice and some thrice during the year, and taken as a whole, these shippens compare favourably with those of surrounding districts.

In order to comply with clause 6, sub-clauses 24 and of the "Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885," I trust at an early date Public Notice will be given that it is necessary for all persons carrying on in your district the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk to be registered for that purpose by the Local Authority, and it is the imperative duty of every Authority to keep such a register and from time to time revise the same.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

### BAKEHOUSES.

During the period covered by this Report your officials have paid 171 visits to bakehouses, against 125 for the previous period, but owing to the operations of section 101 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, such workshops will be reduced during the current year. There are still in use several cellar bakehouses which do not comply with your Council's requirements, but are only permitted till new and suitable premises (now in course of erection) are complete. They will then be discontinued forthwith.

### LAUNDRIES.

In your district there are the same number (5) of Laundries as last year. 4 of these are factories and one a workshop, as stated in my last Annual Report. Three of these are fairly well constructed, the floors are of concrete, and the drainage good and suitable ; also they have an efficient method of getting rid of steam arising from the trade. The remaining two are both in cellars, which are not at all suitable for this kind of business.

28 Visits have been paid to these laundries during the year and any insanitary conditions found were at once removed.

### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERS.

During the year 1903 your officials have paid 49 visits to premises where the above businesses are carried on, but no case of overcrowding was observed.

By the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, every Local Authority is required to keep a register of the factories and workshops within their jurisdiction, and to give certain information to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

### OTHER FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

85 Visits have been made to factories and workshops other than those named above, and arising therefrom several notices have been served to remedy insanitary conditions found to exist.

## MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

240 Legal and Formal Notices have been served during the year 1903 for the abatement of nuisances arising from various causes, and with the exception of a case taken to obtain a Closing Order in accordance with the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 ; and 6 cases taken against persons for neglecting to abate a nuisance arising from the emission of black smoke, to has only been found necessary in one instance to take summary proceedings to secure compliance with a notice issued by your Authority.

For offences against the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, 8 persons have been fined various sums, amounting to £1 12s. 6d.

One person was ordered to pay 15s. for neglecting to comply with a notice served under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. The magistrates also, in this case, made an order closing the premises.

In conclusion, I trust the suggestions contained in this report may receive your favourable consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ELLIS NUTTALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

District Council Offices,  
Talbot Road, Old Trafford.  
January 19th, 1904.

